FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 247 *24 December 1981*

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AFGHAN LEADER'S VISIT

LD240810 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Kabul, 23 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- Following is the text of joint DRA-PRB communique:

At the invitation of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, made an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from Dec. 16 to 23, 1981.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov had formal talks which were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding.

The communique lists the participants in the talks on both sides.

The two leaders exchanged information on the tasks facing the two parties and states in the field of domestic and foreign policies and made a thorough review of the state of bilateral relations and the prospects of their further expansion and deepening.

Babrak Karmal highly evaluated the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party in implementation of the 12th party congress decisions [words indistinct] building-up the advanced socialist society, as well as the principled and constructive peace loving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at strengthening peace and international security, at expanding cooperation on the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. He expressed his support to the idea of creating a nuclear free zone in the Balkans.

Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Bulgarian people fully backed up the struggle of the Afghan people in defence of the revolution against the encroachments of imperialism, reaction and counterrevolution. He voiced his high appreciation of the socio-economic transformations effected in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, directed towards elimination of the feudal vestiges and securing of conditions for constructing a new society free of any exploitation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely condemns the violation of sovereignty and the flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the part of the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism in collaboration with the Beijing hegemonists and the reactionary forces. It unreservedly supports the declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of August 24, 1981 and holds the view that a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan can be realized only on the basis of guarantees for the discontinuation and nonrecurrence of the armed and other foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Government and people of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal voiced his deep gratitude to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian people and to Comrade Zhivkov himself for the active, selfless and consistent assistance to the cause of the Afghan revolution and the policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides shared the view that the historical victory of the national democratic April revolution and its new phase in particular placed the Afghan-Bulgarian relations on a qualitatively new level of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders gave a high assessment to the fraternal [word indistinct] established between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Bulgarian Communist Party and reaffirmed their desire and readiness to make continuous efforts for its deepening and enrichment to the benefit of the Afghan and Bulgarian peoples, of the world revolutionary and national liberation movements.

The two party and state leaders reaffirmed their resolve to [word indistinct] furthermore to the effective advance of the all-round relations by way of using diversified forms and means -- summits, exchange of delegations and consultations of matters of the bilateral political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperaton as well as on international issues. They will encourage the development of contacts between mass, cultural, scientific and sports organizations of the two countries.

The two leaders voiced their satisfaction with the progress of the bilateral commercial and economic relations. They agreed on [word indistinct] extension and deepening of these relations between the two countries. In this context they noted the role and importance of the inter-governmental Afghan-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The two sides marked with satisfaction the successes achieved in the evolution of cooperation in the field of culture and reaffirmed their readiness to work for its further consolidation and expansion which would contribute to the mutual knowledge of the two peoples.

Todor Zhivkov expressed sincere appreciation of the initiatives organized in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with reference to the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state. On behalf of the Afghan People, Babrak Karmal extended heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the Bulgarian people on the occasion of its jubilee.

Both sides shared the deep conviction that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed during the visit, was a historical document, bound to play a decisive role in the further expansion and deepening of the overall ties between the two countries in the interest of the strengthening of peace, security and international cooperation.

The following documents were signed:

-- Protocol of cooperation between People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Bulgarian Communist Party for 1982-83;

-- Basic guidelines of development of the economic relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 1981-1985;

-- Programme of scientific and cultural exchanges between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 1981-1983.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov exchanged opinions on topical problems of the contemporary international situation and found with satisfaction a full identity of their assessments of the problems [word indistinct].

Both leaders voiced their grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation, set in during recent years and the intensification of tension as a result of the adventurous actions of imperialism and above all those of the USA, which, in complicity with hegemonism and reaction, undermine the process of detente, intensify the arms race and by means of other aggressive activities create a real danger to peace and security in the world. They resolutely condemn the decision of the U.S. Government to launch the production of neutron and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the NATO decision to deploy new American medium range missiles in Western Europe, thus increasing the danger of a thermonuclear war.

The two sides highly appreciate and unreservedly support the peace programme of the XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and fully back up the peace initiatives and proposals [words indistinct] they also support the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe as well as the resolution calling for a conclusion of an international treaty banning the placement of any arms in the outer space, adopted by the UN General Assembly session at the proposal of Soviet Union.

Both leaders underlined that still more persistent efforts should be made to consolidate world peace and security, to overcome international tensions and to further develop the process of detente. They are convinced that to achieve these goals it is necessary to unite the efforts of all peace loving forces, of all countries and peoples.

The two sides noted the great importance of ceasing the arms race and especially nuclear arms race, of the continuation of the process of limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, of the gradual achievement of a general and complete disarmament.

In this connection they pointed out the importance which they attach to the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Emphasizing the significance of the preservation and consolidation of the process of detente in Europe and overall implementation of the principles and agreements of the Helsinki Final Act, the two sides expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting of the participating states in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe would have a successful conclusion and that an agreement would be reached to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Both sides welcomed the negotiations between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. They emphasized that success in the negotiations could only be achieved on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and expressed their support to the constructive proposals, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany which opened up new prospects for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides noted with concern the increase of tension in Asia, the stirring of old and the creation of new military hot-beds, dangerous to world peace as well as the open interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. It was pointed out that the collusion between Washington and Beijing represented a serious danger to the whole mankind and above all to the peoples of Asia. Both sides emphasized the pressing need to consolidate peace, security and cooperation in [word indistinct] which should become a [word indistinct] and care of all countries and peoples [words indistinct] the two sides fully back up the proposal of the Soviet Union to apply confidence building measures in the region of [passage indistinct] Republic of Mongolia with regard to signing a convention of non-aggression and non-application of force in the relations between states in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region. They consider that the implementation of these proposals would contribute to the improvement of the political situation in the area.

The two sides noted the alarming situation in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area where, contrary to the will of the peoples, the USA military presence increased, the military and naval bases of the USA strengthened and [word indistinct] which represented a serious threat to the independent development of the [words indistinct] states, to peace and (?security) in the area. They fully support the proposal of the Soviet Union to establish a normal and peaceful atmosphere in the Gulf area and to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the UN general assembly decision to hold international conference on the Indian Ocean.

Both sides positively evaluated the peaceful foreign [passage indistinct] and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The two leaders note that the states of South East Asia are the target of dangerous schemes and ruthless pressure on the part of the Chinese hegemonists and U.S. imperialism which [word indistinct] interfere in their internal affairs and bear the whole responsibility for [word indistinct] tension in the region. They express their full solidarity [word indistinct] struggle of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Laos and the People [passage indistinct] and fully back up the constructive proposals of the three states for the settlement of controversial issues through negotiations, for the conversion of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The two sides [word indistinct] concern the worsening situation in the Middle East caused by the aggressive actions of Israel which relies on the support of imperialist forces. They again resolutely condemn the Camp David accords as well as the continuing brutal aggressive acts of Israel against [passage indistinct] sides denounce the decision of the Israel Knesset on the annexation of the Golan Heights, a Syrian territory seized by Israel, and deem this act as a flagrant violation of international law, of the UN Charter and resolutions on the Middle East.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully support the struggle of the Arab peoples for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East by way of a comprehensive settlement, ensuring the right of the Arab people of Palestine to an independent state of its own. They are in favour of the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab People of Palestine.

The two sides decisively condemned the actions of the U.S. imperialism in Central America and reaffirmed their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Cuba. [words indistinct]

The two sides confirmed their support to the struggle of the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], its sole legitimate representative. They resolutely condemned the policy of racism and apartheid, followed by the Pretoria regime, its aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African states and declared themselves for imposing international sanction on South Africa on the basis of the UN General Assembly decision. The two leaders assess the non-aligned movement as a positive factor in contemporary international affairs. They consider that its adherence to the principles of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as the unity of action of the socialist community countries, the non-aligned states and the national liberation movements are guarantees for the further enhancement of its role in world politics. The Afghan side declares that it intends to play an increasing role in the non-aligned movement as an anti-imperialist factor in international affairs. The Bulgarian side respects the policy pursued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the context of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Both sides declared themselves for restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the right of all peoples to dispose freely of their national resources and for the abolishment of colonial and neo-colonial exploitation, discrimination and inequality in international trade.

The two sides highly appreciate the visit of Babrak Karmal to Bulgaria. They share the conviction that the talks held mark a new stage in the legislations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They emphasize that the present visit opens broad possibilities for the further consolidation, development and deepening of friendship and allround cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples in all spheres in the interest of peace, security and social progress in the world.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, for the bortherly welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and the accompanying part. Babrak Karmal extended an invitation to Todor Zhivkov to pay an official and friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov

Karmal Departs Sofia

AU230904 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0840 GMT on 23 December carries a live relay from Sofia airport on the departure of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The announcer says that military honors are presented to Babrak Karmal. The national anthems of the two countries are played by a military band. "Accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrade Babrak Karmal shakes the hands of the officials who came at the airport to see him off."

The announcer describes the importance of the joint declaration and the Treaty on Bulgarian-Afghan Friendship and Cooperation, which were signed on 22 December. "The talks between Comrades Karmal and Zhivkov took place in an atmosphere of complete unity of opinion on all questions discussed," the announcer stresses. He also reports the presence of many Sofia citizens at the airport as well as "many Afghan students studying in Bulgaria."

At 0850 "the commander of the airplane" reports to Babrak Karmal in Bulgarian, that "the plane is ready to take off."

The announcer identifies the following officials as being present at the airport: "Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov."

The live relay from Sofia airport ends at 0851.

Makes Statement

AU231504 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Dec (BTA) -- The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is victorious and irreversible, stressed Mr Babrak Karmal today.

In the pre-departure statement here today, Mr Karmal said: "The victories scored by our people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, along the way of asserting the revolutionary gains come as an explicit confirmation of the fact that the Afghan revolution can be defended and will continue to be defended ever more energetically in the future, too".

Mr Babrak Karmal stressed that revolutionary Afghanistan, facing imperialism, will firmly and heroically fight for the building up of a new society and that it had already achieved great successes. "For example", he said, "here we can mention the winning of mass support among millions of Afghanistans and the all-round aid and solidarity of our true friends -- the socialist countries headed by our great friend, the Soviet Union, of the world movement of the working class and the national liberation movements.

Mr Babrak Karmal said that the basic motive for the undeclared war conducted under the leadership of imperialism, in a collusion of the international reaction and the local reactionary forces, is the wrath of the imperialists because of the victory of the revolution, particularly its new phase, which shattered all their hopes and put an end to the interests of the class of exploiters.

REAGAN'S 23 DEC MESSAGE ON POLAND CRITICIZED

LD240948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Dispatch by New York correspondent Michal Stasz]

[Text] Commensurately with the calming of the situation in Poland, the U.S. Government is looking for ways of salvaging as much as possible of its plans. This has been confirmed by the Christmas address delivered by Ronald Reagan who, instead of (?contributing to the season of peace), concentrated on stirring up passions and making threats directed at the Polish Government.

In his address Reagan accused the Soviet Union of standing behind it all and used words which have little in common with the spirit of Christmas.

At the moment, when the current U.S. interference in Polish internal affairs and the stirring up of disturbances via U.S. inflammatory transmitters have failed, within the framework of these actions the supplies of agricultural and dairy products to Poland have been halted. Apart from that, as he said, the main features of the economic relations between the two states, above all further credits, granting the right of commercial flights into the United States and the right to fish near the U.S. coast, have been suspended.

The United States is to propose to its allies that they, too, halt the exports of technology to Poland.

Shortly after Reagan's Christmas address the public learned that immediately prior to the address U.S. journalists gathered in the White House had been briefed as to the true meaning of all this and why such harsh words directed at the Soviet Union had been chosen. According to an unnamed top government representative this is not just a case of exercising pressure on Poland but also an attempt to set West Europe against the Soviet Union. The latest statements of Western representatives, above all West Germans, have not been received with any great enthusiasm over here.

According to a CBS commentator, the United States is now in danger of finding itself further divided from West Europe than before. As he said, the White House had contemplated even more serious measures but in view of the stand of its Western allies there now was the danger that the U.S. Government would find itself in even greater isolation than it would like to create around the Soviet Union, which is the main target of the entire U.S. campaign in connection with Poland.

CHNOUPEK, USSR'S RYZHOV HOLD PRAGUE TALKS 20 DEC

LD201944 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Dec (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov, on a short working visit to Czechoslovakia, discussed here on Sunday topical international issues.

The meeting was also attended by Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD231106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Deputy Federal Premier Vaclav Hula returned yesterday from a session in Moscow of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The session of the commission discussed the results achieved so far and adopted joint measures for the further deepening of the mutual cooperation between the two countries.

REAGAN SPEECH VIEWED AS 'SAVAGE ONSLAUGHT'

LD241052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The U.S. President has made a savage onslaught against Poland and the USSR and said that U.S. food aid is to be received by Poles living in Austrian refugee camps, Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York.

In his late-night speech -- relayed from the White House at dawn, Hungarian time -- Reagan said that the Polish people have been betrayed by their own government. The President charged the Polish leadership with having trampled under foot the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and with murder and oppression. He claimed that Soviet generals stood behind the introduction of a state of emergency.

In the event of Warsaw's return to the earlier state of affairs, Reagan held out the promise of a new Marshall aid plan for Poland. However, as long as this does not take place the U.S. Government will deliver food aid to Polish defectors living in Austrian refugee camps instead of sending it to Poland. The President announced that the U.S. Government, through its export-import bank, will no longer continue to guarantee credits granted to Poland and is also withdrawing the rights enjoyed so far by Polish civil aviation and maritime fishing on U.S. territory.

Reagan expressed his regret over the fact that the West European allies were not following Washington's lead in everything. He announced that he had informed Jaruzelski, the Polish head of government, about the punitive sanctions that have just been outlined. He also threatened to take further measures if the state of emergency is not brought to an end.

The U.S. head of state -- since he considers the USSR also to be responsible in great measure for the situation in Poland -- has addressed another letter to President Brezhnev in which he appeals to him to allow the restoration of human rights in Poland. Furthermore, he informed Brezhnev, if that does not take place, he will then be compelled to order the passing of tangible political and economic measures that will affect U.S.-Soviet relations.

In his first commentary following the President's speech, which was made on the occasion of the festivity of peace and love, Marvin Kalb, the well-known diplomatic correspondent of NBC, noted that the President had not been able to announce even stricter measures because, as things were, he had already had to make a unilateral stand as his allies did not agree with him. The commentator also conveyed the inforration he had received from a very high authority that the United States intended, for the time being, to continue the talks with the USSR in Geneva about the limitation of European arms and that it did not want to cancel the meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister which is scheduled for the beginning of next year.

LAZAR, ACZEL RECEIVE PEACE RALLY DELEGATION

LD232226 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Dec (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday received the delegation of the December 1 Budapest peace rally and of the signature-collecting campaign called there, which was headed by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ CC. The delegation explained to Gyorgy Lazar that in the wake of the peace appeal of the KISZ CC, during the past months hundreds of thousands of young people took part in peace-promoting actions. By signing the appeal, some 600,000 people condemned the armament race instigated by imperialist circles, and pledged support to the consistent peace policy of the socialist countries, Hungary included. The premier acknowledged with satisfaction that the Hungarian youth supported also with this action the cause of peace. He said that the constructive proposals, and readiness to negotiate of the Soviet Union aimed at easing international tension, disarmament and strengthening the securit of our continent, complied with Hungary's principal national interests. The Hungarian government, supporting these initiatives, will continue to do its utmost in order to ensure the peaceful conditions of socialist construction work.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS ON SITUATION

LD231936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] We have just received the news that the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski today met a group of 69 representatives of the country's scientific quarters, higher education establishments and scientific and research institutes.

The meeting of distinguished scientists and intellectuals was attended by Prof Dr Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; head of the PZPR Central Committee Science and Education Department, Assistant Prof Dr Eugeniusz Duraczynski; and head [as heard] of the science, higher education and technology department, Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk.

On behalf of the Military Council of National Salvation and the government, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed the country's sociopolitical and economic situation in the conditions of martial law.

The main objective of actions taken so far is to get Poland away from this dramatic twist of history and to overcome the socioeconomic crisis threatening the socialist state's foundations.

Today, this calls for sacrifices, sacrifices made with the future of the country in mind, for its development is linked indissolubly with the process of socialist renewal.

General Jaruzelski urged those attending the meeting to assist in the active role of Polish scientists, intellectuals and creators in working for the salvation of the homeland, for consolidation of the state, and for building a bridge of social, patriotic agreement.

In a long and open debate, many eminent professors focused attention on the duties and targets of academic and scientific quarters in the martial law conditions.

Views of the world of science and current national issues, particularly the urgent need to rebuild trust, calm, and scientific and teaching work in Polish universities, were relayed to the premier.

NATIONAL SALVATION COUNCIL MEETS IN WARSAW 23 DEC

LD240704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Last night another plenary meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation was held. The meeting was chaired by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Members of the council presented reports on the state of implementation of tasks undertaken so far. The Military Council of National Salvation assessed the current internal situation in the country and its international aspects. In addition, the new tasks were defined for military, sociopolitical and economic activity for the immediate future.

CONSOLIDATION OF PARTY ORGANS REPORTED

Voivodship Activities Noted

LD231918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Party organizations and party authorities at all levels have found themselves on a particularly responsible sector of their road, deriving from the state of martial law. This is linked in practice with the tackling of new tasks at various levels and with the need to take a new look at the duties deriving from the PZPR statute as well as at the tasks mapped out in the decisions of the ninth congress. Here is what PAP correspondents have reported on the current activities of the party.

A characteristic phenomenon is to be found in the consolidation of party organizations especially with regard to everyday issues and problems concerning industrial work forces. In Zielona Gora Voivodship there are fewer signals testifying to a passive expectation of directives from above. Party organizations have shown increased interest in social problems. Following an initiative on the part of party members social commissions are being set up, for instance, on the territory of Gorzow, Ciechanow, Kalisz and Opole Voivodships; their activities are of great importance because the activities of trade unions have been temporarily suspended. Party organizations are also launching production initiatives. More and more often, direct contacts between party organizations active at enterprises which are in the same neighborhood or which cooperate with each other are taking place. Party members now have the important task of explaining the motives and the objectives of the action of the Military Council of National Salvation. This task is dealt with during broadcasts transmitted by the radio centers at industrial enterprises, during party meetings and in individual conversations.

Party members express the view that the fundamental factor which will decide the success of any action to overcome the crisis is to be found in efforts directed at the consolidation of the party and the consolidation of the whole nation. Resolutions on this subject have been adopted by, among others, parish committees in Oleszyce, Lubaczow, Cieszanow and Krzywcza in Przemsl Voivodship and in the white linen weaving department at Fasty in Bialystok. Party members are also supporting the idea of national accord, seeing in its implementation the basic condition for extricating the country from the crisis. Resolutions of party committees at various enterprises have expressed support for the idea of the accord. In Glubczyce, in the Opole region, a meeting of the commission for cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD took place. According to the information supplied by the secretary of the party's rural parish committee at Glubczyce those present at the meeting stated that they hope all the remaining social forces which hold dear the affairs of the country will also join in this cause.

Opposing 'Hostile Forces'

LD240002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The current sociopolitical situation in the country, particularly in Katowice Voivodship, has been a subject of discsussion during the past few days at district meetings of the party aktiv in Silesia and the Silesian Basin. Most attention was devoted to establishing the directions of the work of primary links of the party and to tasks of the party aktiv under conditions of threat to the security of the state.

Taking part in meetings in Katowice and Sosnowiec was Andrezej Zabinski, first secretary of the voivodship party committee. In other towns members of the voivodship party authorities, members and candidate members of the Central Committee, and members of central and voivodship party Control and Auditing Commissions met the aktivs. It was stressed that the political-economic situation is returning to normal after the introduction of martial law. This is why the fact that several flash points remain in Katowice Voivodship is all the more disquieting. This is the result of activities of forces which are hostile to the socialist state. Countering them is the special responsibility of every member of the PZPR.

Dismissals, 'Purge' Viewed

LD240042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] PAP has transmitted a commentary by the government press office.

The names of persons dismissed from their posts were published recently. During the first week of martial law 4 voivodas, 3 deputy voivodas, 77 mayors and also top executive officers of towns and parishes were dismissed. Personnel changes have been carried out in 29 of the 49 voivodships. These changes have encompassed 77 of the 2,353 heads of administration at primary level.

So despite the fact that this is not the end of personnel changes, the changes which are being carried out are not sufficiently high in numbers to warrant rumors that a purge is in progress in the administration. Opinions of this kind are wrong. Dismissals have also been applied to certain managers of economic centers and factory managers, chairmen of cooperatives and heads of municipal services. At present this is a small percentage of the overall number of heads of institutions of this kind. Thus, one ought to assess the personnel events on a correct quantitative scale.

The reasons for dismissing people from their posts are, through necessity, defined in a sketchy manner in the reports published on this subject. A precise definition of them would require a detailed examination of every individual case. This is not possible. The reasons are so varied that it is difficult to categorize them all in a common denominator. At most one can divide them into groups.

About 20 percent of the changes which took place in the past week were through retirement, chiefly early retirement, on the basis of the July decree of the Council of Ministers. The motives for people retiring are various and they are often personal. Applications to retire were generally submitted before 13 December. Dealing with these matters has quite simply been speeded up now.

In general, persons being made ready for retirement were no longer operating with the energy required by the present times. In the remaining instances the motive for dismissal given most frequently in the press was incompetence and neglect of duty. In this connection questions arise: Why did incompetent people or people lacking conscientiousness retain their posts until now? Dismissals of this kind are usually the result of reports by military local operational groups. The military have exposed neglect in the work of many officials and have exposed their lack of ability. Through direct contacts with the population they have also ascertained those who lost the confidence of the local public. After all, many functionaries of the administration and of the economy operated in personnel systems which became rigid a long time ago, thus protecting them. In addition, assessments were based on requirement criteria which have been higher than hitherto and which have been shaped in an efficient military system.

The introduction of martial law speeded up the process of carrying out these personnel changes which would have taken place in any case. Thus, they have all appeared at once.

The next group of persons who had to leave their posts consists of those members of the leadership cadre who hitherto had been operating efficiently enough but who were not equal to the special and enhanced requirements of martial law. They were selected in calm times and were accustomed to work in normal conditions. The exceptionally rapid, flexible and decisive mode of operation which the present situation requires is at odds with their character or with their type of abilities.

Finally, the persons dismissed also include managers who, despite their previous efficiency, became disqualified in management before 13 December, in the previous difficult months. The unfamiliar situation in which they found themselves caused them to lose their way and encouraged insubordination toward superiors or toward the existing regulations and also submission to unjustified pressures.

The government and all links of the public and economic administration are determined to rely in their activities on the hitherto tested, efficient and selfless management cadre. However, they are just as determined to abandon indolent, inefficient employees who do not have full public confidence. Martial law places exceptional requirements on all persons, and on the management cadre in particular. Martial law adds bite to the assessments of deeds, attitudes and abilities. The efficient functioning of the economy and administration is the most important thing. Thus, personnel policy must be guided exclusively by this aim.

Every period created somewhat different requirements on cadres managing important centers. The times we are living in are such that even good intentions, the best will, and the appropriate education or merits cannot be enough to hold down posts. Thus, the testing of cadres measured against today's tasks and needs stemming from martial law and from the difficult economic situation is and will be necessary.

Recalls for Mismanagement

LD232210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Here is another list of persons who have been recalled.

At the recommendation of the military commissar in Radom Voivodship, for ineffectiveness in performance of his duty in the conditions of martial law the personnel director of the State Motor Transport [PKS] in Radom, Leon Bartkowiak. The minister of metallurgy and engineering industry has recalled the director of the capacitors factory in Kozienice [name indistinct]. The mayor of Krakow has recalled the director of the state welfare home in Wieckowice, Stanislaw (Lipucha) for lack of flexibility and bad management of the home. He also suspended the chairman of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in Krakow, [name indistinct], for infringing the fundamental service duties and for lack of coordination with subordinated and timber industry has recalled Jerzy Moczarski from the post of director of paper works in Kielce, for failing to undertake, in the enterprises subordinated to him, tasks resulting from the martial law, and Egeniusz (Holda), director of the large-scale timber assemblies works in (Cierpice), for inefficient management of enterprises subordinated to him.

JOINT MEETING OF SEJM COMMISSIONS 22 DEC REPORTED

LD231324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] A joint meeting of the Sejm Commissions on the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, Legislative Work, and Workers' Self-Management in Enterprises opened 22 December with the first reading of the government draft laws on socioeconomic planning, state statistics, prices, entitlement to carry out foreign trade, financial economy in state enterprises, taxation of units of the socialized economy, bank law, and the granting of a statute to the Polish National Bank.

Opening the session, Chairman Zbigniew Gertych of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Commission said: The second week of martial law has begun. It brings hope of a normalization of social and economic life. Unfortunately, not everyone has joined in this process yet. But this process is gaining in permanence and is growing more and more universal. In accordance with the declaration of the National Defense Committee and the Military Council of National Salvation the process of renewal will be continued and the economic reform will be gradually introduced. In view of this, the Sejm Presidium has passed on to our commissions eight draft laws which represent a further step in the introduction of economic reform. The chairman of the commission also informed the deputies that the government has withdrawn the draft law on the provisional budget and the draft plan for 1982.

Submitting the government proposals, the government plenipotentiary for economic reform Minister Wladyslaw Baka, stated among other things: Every day brings more credibility to the statement that the introduction of martial law is not aimed at halting reforms and at reversing the progressive reforms in our country, that we wish to perfect the mechanisms of management in the direction of and in accord with the assumptions of the reform.

Following the discussion, the draft laws were directed to four deputies' subcommissions, specially selected for this purpose.

MADEJ EXPLAINS WITHDRAWAL OF PROVISIONAL BUDGET

LD232142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Following the report published during the session of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance the government has withdrawn the provisional budget from the Sejm. The Sejm has not yet received a draft national socioeconomic plan. Here is what Council of Ministers Planning Commission Chairman Zbigniew Madej said on this subject:

The state of martial law in force in our country makes it necessary to plan for shorter periods than usual: for months and quarters. We intend to prepare a provisional draft budget for the first 2 months of the coming year. The draft plan would be worked out only for the first quarter of the coming year and in some important sectors of the economy, such as coal extraction or market supplies, for a period of just 1 month. We are forced to do this by the need to be more flexible [operatywny], caused by rapidly changing conditions. If the situation begins to stabilize, we shall prolong the period covered by these documents. There are also many unknown factors, mostly concerning foreign trade. For instance, there is a certain danger regarding credits and imports of raw materials and coproduction elements from capitalist countries. Also, some economic elements inside our country have changed. In the conditions of the martial law, working hours have been increased in many branches of industry and, in essential cases, this is in the form of a temporary order. These factors, when expressed in the plan, must introduce essential corrections to the work done so far.

The introduction of the martial law, Deputy Premier Madej went on, has not stopped the work on the economic reform. Practical work will be continued on the speediest possible implementation of elements of the new economic system.

CONTINUING TENSIONS AMONG MINERS REPORTED

Piast, Ziemowit Troubles

LD231256 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Yesterday passed in Poland under the sign of further normalization of the socio-political and economic situation, and of preparations for the Christmas holiday. At the moment, the sources of the most serious tension are the Piast and Ziemowit mines in Tychy. Yesterday afternoon there were still over 1,000 miners underground in Ziemowit. On Tuesday a further 50 people came up from Piast. The authorities are continuing their efforts to enable the miners to leave the mine as quickly as possible. It emerges from what has been determined that the occupation of the extraction levels is the result of psychological pressure and even terror being exerted by the extremist activists of Solidarity from these mines and from outside. Normal work is going on in all other mines.

PZPR Committee Issues Appeal

LD231340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] In the past 24 hours, functionaries of the forces of order have detained 357 persons who did not observe the curfew. These persons appear before the misdemeanor courts. Speculation gangs have also been unearthed. In one of them, in Tychy, goods worth Z600,000 were amassed.

The anxiety and concern of all those who desire peace and stabilization is being aroused by the situation in the Ziemowit and Piast coal mines and in the Katowice steelmill. At the Ziemowit mine 1,026 miners have already come to the surface, but around 1,000 miners are being detained below by a group numbering over 100 vigilantes who are applying psychological terror on the miners.

We remind you that the work force of this coal mine numbers around 10,000 persons. The miners detained below are cut off from true information and are being intimidated with drastic punishments which they will allegedly sustain after leaving the mine. The situation is similar at the Piast mine.

The situation in these enterprises is referred to in today's appeal by the voivodship committee of the PZPR in Katowice to party members, miners of the Katowice Voivodship. We read in the appeal that enormous efforts are still being made so that all the miners of the Ziemowit and Piast coal mines can spend the approaching holiday with their relatives. However, these endeavors are not having an effect because of the group of adventurers who are playing with human life in a carefree manner.

In the appeal, words are also addressed to the families of the Ziemowit and Piast miners: We know that you are anxious over the fate, health and life of your husbands and sons. Let us help them to make a decision.

We are all waiting for this decision to be made, together with the miners' families.

Miners Demand Martial Law End

LD231646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1306 GMT 23 Dec 81

[From the regional press review]

[Excerpts] Flashpoints continue to exist in Silesia. In yesterday's TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA I came across a report peculiar to the paper. It was entitled "A Drama of Division and Perplexity" and above this title was the heading "We Sincerely Hope for a Shared Christmas -- a Family Affair in All Miners' Homes." The report was prepared by journalists Jerzy (Bielonski), Ryszard (Zula), Jerzy (Niemiec) and Andrzej (Wozniak). Here is the full text of the material from TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA:

From the Ziemowit mine: A hopeless protest is continuing. A drama of division and perplexity is being played out. It is a disagreement that is not needed today. The painful waiting of those at the surface to see what will happen is continuing. They know that life in the country is very onerous, but that it is returning to normal. They want at all costs to convince their nearest and dearest of this. They value efforts to make Christmas peaceful. However, the resistance of those who treat every telephone call and every appeal by a mother or wife as a lie or provocation is continuing. Sometimes even a mother's voice is treated with suspcion.

When we visited the Ziemowit mine on the ninth day of martial law, we learned that the mine was operational but that there was no extraction. On the surface life went on as normal. Miners came in for the second shift. Those who were making sure that the mine was safe, although it was not extracting, came out freely.

We did not notice any patrol in the vicinity of the mine or on the roads leading to it, a feature which is, after all, so characteristic of the streets of our towns today. Let us repeat: There was not a single patrol -- not an army one, not one from the militia, nor a workers' one. Private cars entered the parking lots.

During the course of the protest which is going on, 874 miners have already come up. Yesterday at 1700 there were still 1,147 miners down in the pit out of a workforce of over 10,000. The people concerned with mining supervision, the army officers, who come through to this place all say the same: We are very concerned. We are doing everything and we will do everything so that these dramatic days will come to an end as soon as possible. We warmly hope that Christmas eve will be a shared, family affair in all our miners' homes.

From the Piast mine: Since 14 December in the Piast mine in Tychy a protest by part of the work force has been going on. Yesterday, at 1600, at the Piast mine where the workforce numbers 8,300, 1,725 miners were still down under at level 650. Among those who are occupying the level are workers of the mining work enterprise from Myslowice.

The protest broke out at noon yesterday and 1,850 miners joined in. On the first shift work still went on according to the normal rhythm: 7,800 tons of coal were extracted. However, following the end of the first shift, a portion of the work force then at work -- about 300 persons -- refused to come to the surface. Later, the workers of further extraction shifts joined them.

The protesters are calling for the freeing of all internees, including the deputy chairman of the plant union commission of Solidarity in the Piast mine, Eugeniusz (Szelongowski), and the head of the Solidarity group of the state mining council at Piast, Stanilsaw (Dziwac); the repeal of martial law; and a guarantee of security to all participants in this protest.

Between 15 December and up to 1600 yesterday, 124 of the protesters left occupied level 650. Those remaing below are staying in the site of the main pumping plant, in the air shaft, at the passenger stations and the shaft bottoms.

Systematic telephone communication with them is being maintained. However, of 160 telephones which are normally in use at this level, only 7 are fully efficient. The remainder have been damaged or switched off by the protesters. These seven pit-depth telephones represent a means of communication both with the administration of the mine and with the families who incessantly assemble near the mine premises where special points for conversations have been set up.

Representatives of the directorate and officers of the Polish Army have on many occasions made contact with the protesters. However, no arguments get through to those who are occupying the bottom of the pit.

Three priests from the Tychy deanery have gone down. They spent several hours at level 650, leaving it after 1900 on Saturday. The priests did not obtain the permission of the protestors to go down again yesterday, on Monday. Nor was similar permission given to several wives who also wanted to see [word indistinct] husbands. The protestors personally define who has the right of direct contact with them, and when. Yesterday, for instance, when it was necessary to examine the condition of part of the occupied workings in accordance with mining regulations, -- an inspector of the mining office was there -- the protestors personally defined who was to be the inspector and they made his coming down dependent on his not being accompanied -- as is customary in mining -- by a team of helpers with the instruments essential for taking measurements. The protestors also pick the doctors who have the right to go down.

The protesters say they do not feel a shortage of food. No one in the mine's administration is hindering the passing on of food packets to those below. A special basket is set up into which the mothers and wives of miners put packets. The moment the basket is full it is immediately transported down. Letters and even newspapers go the same way as the packets.

However, this in no way alleviates the mood of the many mothers and wives who stand at the gates of the mine or who telephone down to the miners below. They would like to have their nearest and dearest with them as siwftly as possible, if only because Christmas is near. For, after all, (?fatal) cases occur. For instance, there was a need for a protesting father to give blood from a rare group to his child. He refused to come up, demanding that the doctor be sent down. Another mother appealed to her son who was staying down for him to go to his severely ill father -- fruitlessly.

No one at the mine -- not the administration nor the officers -- is giving up talks. However, talks have been proposed with a delegation which would come from the surface. It was proposed that representatives of the authorities go down. Finally, the suggestion was raised that there be a meeting on -- one can call it this -- neutral ground -- that is, on the level above the occupied level. So far none of these propositions has been accepted.

All the coal stocks in the boilerroom have been exhausted and there is now a real threat that occupants will have to be evacuated from their dwellings if they cannot continue to get heating.

Yesterday, the first week of the occupation of part of the Piast mine passed. Yesterday at 1410, seven more protesters came to the surface from occupied level 650. Nine more came up before 1600.

At the bottom 1,726 miners remain. When will they come up? A small group of desperate women posed that question yesterday to the chief director of the mine and the plenipotentiary of the committee for the defense of the country. They could only say one thing: that depends on them, on their good sense.

'Psychological Pressure' Felt

LD240010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Ireneusz Tec, a young miner from the Piast coal mine, came up to the surface at 1400 on 22 December, together with a group of 20 workmates from the occupied 650 level. He is reluctant to say much. He said, among other things: I thought it would last a few hours or, at most, 1 or 2 days. We were told at an underground mass meeting, when it was all beginning, that 46 coal mines were at standstill, including 24 of the largest enterprises, that the whole of Poland was at a standstill and that the mine was surrounded by troops and that they would beat us. Only when I came up did I see that this was not true. The mines are working, there is no trace of militia or troops at the Piast coal mine. There are only women, many women, who are waiting for their husbands and sons. I was given a pass at once. I was examined by a doctor and now I am going to my family on the Baltic coast -- I will be there in time for Christmas. Ireneusz Tec also spoke about the strong psychological pressure applied by the organizers of the action on those who are trying to interrupt the protest. When we entered around the elevators with our workmates, he said, the group which was standing around the shaft at the bottom abused us and spat at us.

Here is a statement by Mieczyslaw Nowicki, a miner from a mining enterprise in Myslowice who has been working at the Ziemowit mine. It is only by chance that he is not underground today. Ever since the beginning of the events he has been at the mine trying with others to do everything in his power so the miners can come to the surface as soon as possible. I talked to many men who came up, he said. They asked for their names not to be revealed. They are afraid. It appears that efforts are being made down there to create psychological pressure by people who allege: If you go up they will shoot you. This colleague asked me to take him personally, at once, outside the gates. He did not believe he would not be arrested. He even refused medical assistance. And yet there are neither militia nor military units present at the mine. I have worked underground for 18 years and I think that a real miner at a moment of danger always tries to save the lives of his workmates. I do not believe and I will never believe that those men are staying down there of their own will. I know them -- they are staying there because they have to. Judging from the stories told by those who have managed to come up, there is a little group down there which is going all out. But who has given them the right to endanger the health and the lives of miners? Apparently there is somebody down there who is from outside the mine. It is not known who he is. Nobody knows him. He is not wearing working clothes, but is wearing a fur cap. Apparently it is this man who is directing the whole affair.

Piast, Ziemowit 'Different'

LD232232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Piotr Krol commentary]

[Text] The underground strike of miners at Piast and Ziemowit coal mines is interpreted by everyone in his or her own way. I beg your pardon. I should say: was interpreted because after the publication of the statements of miners who succeeded in reaching the surface despite the psychological and physical pressures of the strike organizers, it is no longer possible to interpret this event at will. This is so because strikes constitute acts of protest expressed by the workforce or on behalf of the workforce on those occasions only when the participation in the strike action is voluntary, when such action is undertaken in accordance with the convictions of the people concerned, in accordance with their will.

This is a different strike. Many men have been forced to remain underground. They have not been allowed to return home, to their children, wives or mothers. They have no certainty that they will return in time for the Christmas Eve celebrations and the festive days that follow. They are worried about their dearest and nearest who have remained on the surface without their protection and assistance, at a time when a state of martial law has been proclaimed in the country.

Perhaps they are uncertain also about their own fate at the moment when, worn out by fatigue and the burden of force chewed over and over again in their loneliness, they will once more appear in daylight. They are uncertain about it because, as follows from information available, miners still remaining underground are being fed wtih information selected by the strike organizers about the events in the country and about what is happening in their homes. The organizers of the strike know what they are doing. They know that the greater the number of miners remaining underground and the longer they occupy the underground sections of the mines, the easier it will be for them to hide behind the backs of their colleagues in the face of their responsibility under the stern regulations of the state of martial law. It seems to me that their hopes are in vain because no one at such time, even in order to maintain the proud tradition of miners' solidarity in work and in danger, will take upon themselves blame for actions they did not commit.

It seems to me also that this strike is breaking up a good many strong friendships and will split the workforce for many years to come. I do not refer merely to divisions based on different political convictions, on organizationsl loyalties or even on the attitude toward this senseless strike. I refer also to the division between those who have usurped power over others and those who, under pressure, have submitted to this power. I refer, too, to the division between those who are fascinated by their own heroism without realizing, or perhaps knowing full well, that this heroism is achieved at the cost of others and at a price which is paid by others, and -- on the other hand -- those grown up, hard and strong men who are captive to fear.

For men working underground, a mine is the second home. They feel confident and safe in it. Those who fail to achieve this confidence in the first few weeks of their work renounce this profession in search of an easier job. But the mine can feel like a second home only if one has the certainty that one can go safely down and, after work, safely return home. If you ask men who have at one time been cut off from the rest of the world by falling rock, they will tell you how hateful the black coal and the stuffy air underground become, how heavy is the burden of several hundred meters of rock hanging over head.

The situation of those who are on strike against their will is similar. They have been cut off from the rest of the world by the strike. The cause might have equally well been falling rock or a fire. During a fire teams of mines rescue workers find their way through to colleagues even if they are not known to them, sometimes through an inferno which no one can imagine unless he has seen it.

The rescuers are capable of making their way through even the most difficult and dangerous fall of rock in order to dig up their workmates, alive or dead. One does not leave people underground unless man remains hopeless in the face of nature. On those occasions one can gauge the tragedy of families and relatives while those who failed to get through in time feel bitter in their hearts for a very long time.

How is one to gauge the helplessness of man facing man?

Letters to Miners Cited

LD240136 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2213 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Miners of the Ziemowit and Piast mines are being sent letters from party organizations from other mines, such as Staszic and Wieczdrek and from the Baildon steelworks. Join the efforts of the whole mining community, write miners from the General Zawadzki mine. Do not allow yourselves to be manipulated and terrorized because this struggle is not for the sake of the interests of the workers. You are being used by political players who have in mind only their own interests. Tomorrow we shall sit at our family Christmas table. We want you to be with us in our mining family. Do everything to be together with us. Every pair of hands is needed. Undertake with the whole community the toil of the repair of the republic because we, the Poles, are all concerned with a calm and successful tomorrow, the miners from General Zawadzki write.

Miners Coming to Surface

LD241228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Our Katowice correspondent has just informed us that most families of miners from the Ziemowit coal mine in Tychy will spend the holidays with their fathers, sons and wives.

This morning some 350 miners came to the surface. Some 640 persons are still underground, but groups of miners are constantly coming to the surface.

Despite chicanery from Solidarity extremists, miners from the Piast coal mine are also coming to the surface.

Miners from the Siemianowice coal mine have sent a letter to the miners of the Piast and Ziemowit mines. It reads, among other things: We, miners of the Siemianowice mine, party members and people with no party affiliation alike, follow with great attention and alarm the events at the Piast and Ziemowit mines. We are indignant at the fact that people who have nothing in common with our noble profession, respected by the whole of society, are interfering in our mining affairs. Like all honest people in Poland, we protest against the use being made by compromised Solidarity bosses of Polish miners to suit their own political machinations.

Latest news item from Katowice: By 1300, more than 700 persons at the Ziemowit coal mine reached the surface. Three hundred miners are still underground.

As for the Piast mine, some 200 miners have reached the surface.

Officials Meeting 20 Dec

LD201712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reports that yesterday in Katowice a meeting was held between the heads of this ministry and the directors of the enterprises of hard coal mines and the power industry in this region.

The meeting was chaired by the minister of mining and power industry, Lt Gen Czelsaw Piotrowski, a member of the Military Council of National Salvation. The situation in this branch of the economy, which is important for the national economy, was assessed and the main tasks and activities of hard coal mining under martial law were defined. Organizational matters connected with the introduction of the resolution on militarization by the committee for the defense of the country were discussed, especially with regard to the coal industry which is subject to complete militarization. Also discussed was the functioning of militarized units under conditions of martial law.

It was stated that almost all the mines and enterprises of the mining industry are working normally. As a result of this the daily extraction of hard coal is only slightly lower than what is envisaged in the plan. For instance, yesterday over 559,000 tons of hard coal were extracted. The entire national power industry is working normally.

Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, expressing profound regret over the tragic incidents in the Wujek coal mine, pointed out the necessity of rapid normalization of the situation in the coal industry and of an intensification of actions aimed at resolutely opposing the provocateurs and troublemakers. Under conditions of martial law it was acknowledged to be essential that discipline in work and management be raised. The strengthening of the power of directors and officials as commanders of militarized units should serve this end. The verification of leading cadres, which is being conducted at the moment, has the purpose of eliminating people who do not answer the present requirements and of appointing more worthwhile employees with high moral, political, professional and organizational qualities in their place. Matters relating to the work and wages of workforces under conditions of martial law were discussed, with particular attention being paid to remuneration for work on Saturdays and holidays. As far as these days go, the decisions of Resolution 199/81 of the Council of Minister apply in full in the area of wages.

Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski met yesterday in the voivodship office with the voivoda of Katowice, lieutenant general and pilot, Roman Paszkowski. The funadmental problems of the functioning of mining and power industry were discussed.

Wujek, Other Mines Resume Work

LD182200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 18?? GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [Word indistinct] in the Silesian conurbation life continues normally. The atmoshpere of gravity, deepened even more by the shock caused by the tragedy at the Wujek mine, and a sense of responsibility for our country are being reflected in everyday work.

All works of the engineering, chemical and light industries are working without interruption as well as the great majority of mines. The coal output yesterday amounted to 523,300 tons.

The Wujek coal mine is working. The output of the first day amounted to 5,480 tons whereas the average output in the recent period amounted to about 9,800 tons.

Previously interrupted work at the Juluan, Brzeszcze and Andaluzja mines was resumed yesterday or today.

Injured at Wujek Recovering

LD192200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Those injured during the tragic events at the Wujek mine are being well looked after in Katowice hospitals. The Katowice voivoda, Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski, visited them on 19 December. He acquainted himself with their state of health, their conditons of hospitalization and their medical care. Medical experts gave detailed information. The majority of those injured are recovering.

Dabrowa Mines Working

LD191850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] On all dyas of the state of martial law, the miners of the General Zawadzki coal mine in Dabrowa Gornicza have been working rhythmically, deliberately and conscientiously. The national economy gets from it about 6,000 tons of power industry coal per 24 hours. The chief recipients of the coal are, among others, the power and heating plant in Zeran and parish cooperatives throughout the country. The work force of the coal mine had a meeting with the newly appointed Katowice voivoda, Lt Gen pilot Roman Paszkowski. The miners submitted to the voivoda matters concerning their parent coal mine and their views on the most important problems of the entire coal industry.

Katowice Voivoda in Dabrowa

LD192004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Lt Gen pilot Roman Paszkowski, the new Katowice voivoda, has met with miners of the general Zawadzki coal mine in Dabrowa Gornicza. This is what he said when greeting the miners:

I have come so that we can look into each other's eyes sincerely, like soldiers, like miners, like people who fought for People's Poland's independence, for its freedom and sovereignty, like people who, in order to rebuild this Poland from the terrible war devastation, to build it and develop it, have been and are making the most important contribution. The intentions of miners and soldiers have always been and are pure. I do not conceal, Gen Roman Paszowski stated, that currently the situation in Katowice Voivodship is difficult. It has not so far been found possible to extinguish all hotbeds of conflicts. In this struggle which, as far as counterrevolutionaries, Poland's enemies, are concerned, is lost and was bound to be lost, Katowice continues to have flashpoints. The tragedy in the Wujek mine which we soldiers and you miners are grieving about jointly, in a Polish fashion, was needless. I wish to assure you as a soldier and an officer, General Paszkowski stated, that on the orders of our premier we are doing everything we can and will continue to do so, so that there are no more victims, so that even the most difficult problems are resolved jointly by methods of persuasion, mutual understanding and agreement. It is in this spirit that I raised these matters in my conversation on Thursday, 17 December, with the Katowice diocese ordinary, Bishop Dr Herbert Bednorz.

During the meeting at Dabrowa Gornicza, many miners spoke. Miroslaw Januszek said that the General Zawadzki coal mine is working well. The work force has been working normally on all days of the martial law, extracting coal normally.

During his visit to the General Zawadzki mine Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda, sincerely thanked the workforce for the systematic implementation of tasks, for its wisdom, for the understanding of the country's complex situation reflected in honest work. The country needs coal always, particularly today, he said.

WORK, STRIKE, SUPPLY SITUATION REPORTED

Use of Private Cars Restored

LD230928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] On Wednesday Evening the Opole voivoda suspended for an unlimited period of time the ban on the use of private cars within the Opole Voivodship.

Coal Needs Assessed

LD231104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] On the basis of the evaluation carried out over the last few days by agriculture cooperatives, it has been decided to begin -- as from 21 December -- coal deliveries first of all to pig farmers and private customers in the towns of Gdansk, Wroclaw, Poznan, Chiechanow, Gorzow and Konin voivodships. This is because in these regions there is the greatest number of empty fuel yards.

It is assessed that overall, fuel deliveries are urgently needed for around 1,000 parish-cooperative yards. Such a situation has come about despite the fact that the plan for coal deliveries distributed by agricultural cooperatives is being implemented quite well. Nevertheless, the backlog in the graded coal enterprises is at present about 140,000 tons. The difficult situation has arisen in the last few days, above all because of certain disturbances in the work rhythm at mines and because of the considerable snowfall, which has immobilized coal transportation to the interior of the country.

Because of the difficult weather conditions, many trains are being considerably delayed. They may reach their destinations just before the Christmas holidays, or even during them. Therefore, during the holiday period, there will be duty shifts in the parish-cooperative fuel yards. Another important matter is to ensure the prompt unloading of coal. Through the mediation of representatives of the central and voivodship agricultural cooperative unions, an instruction has been conveyed to the regions that coal should be primarily earmarked for covering what is due -- envisaged in the contract-purchasing agreements -- to farmers who supply livestock.

Commonsense also dictates that one should not pass by with indifference the needs of the population, which at present has no coal for heating their apartments.

Maritime Communication Renewed

LD231300 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] As from 24 December, contact will be renewed between families in Poland and the crews of trading and fishing vessels outside Poland. In view of technical conditions, the trading and fishing fleet enterprises have taken upon themselves the organization of communications. They will make it possible for families who come forward to contact their near ones and dear ones on ships at sea.

Church Coordinates Foreign Aid

LD231410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Food, medicine and warm clothing -- these are items needed today by everyone, particularly the sick, disabled, less well off and families with many children. One of the 17 institutions and social organizations which provides aid to the needy is the charitable commission attached to the Polish Episcopate. In Warsaw, the unloading of consignments of gifts from abroad -- the distribution of which the clergy organizes -- takes place in St Stephen's Church on Czerniakowska street.

Most of the parcels arrive from the FRG, Great Britain, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and France. Almost three quarters of all the consignments are conveyed by the international organization Caritas, which engages in charity work. Trucks arrive at the church of St Stephen in Warsaw more or less twice a week, and each time they bring around 20 tons of gifts.

Soviet Aid Reported

LD231634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Just a few days ago, a Polish-Soviet agreement was concluded concerning additional deliveries of food items, clothing for children, and the speeding up of Soviet deliveries of oil and gasoline; and already today we have received a report on the almost complete implementation by the Soviet Union of the deliveries offered to our country.

At the transloading rail stations on the Polish border, 20,000 tons of rice, 200 tons of raisins and over 2,000 tons of mandarin oranges have already arrived. Also, confectionary, cans of grape juice, prepared foods for children and toys have been delivered. Children's clothing, as well as half a million pairs of children's shoes have already been sent from the Soviet Union to Poland.

Radom Situation Reported

LD231808 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] There is less traffic now in Radom's streets. It is concentrated only around the stores, where supplies of foodstuffs encompassed by the rationing system are functioning relatively normally. The bus transport system is also working normally every day, several dozen buses set out into the town, to handle all the passenger traffic apart from that carried by the taxi service.

Round-the-clock shifts of assembly teams at the depot maintain the efficiency of transport for carrying passengers.

Ever since the voivodship came into being Radom has maintained close social and cultural contacts with the Magdeburg Bezirk in the GDR. As part of this good-neighborly cooperation, two convoys arrived in Radom yesterday, composed of 21 heavy "TIR" trucks, with consumer and food items, large quantities of preserves, eggs, prepared foods for children, flour, onions and footwear and knitwear for children and young people.

Wroclaw Fuel Shortages

LD231740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The situation in Wroclaw, Lower Silesia, is rapidly returning to normal. However, the large industrial enterprises are facing supply difficulties. In Pafawag [rolling stock plant] there is a shortage of coal, while in Dolmel there is a shortage of fuel oil. Wroclaw has received pre-holiday aid from the neighboring region of Dresden in the GDR. The Jelenia Gora Voivodship has also received gifts.

Katowice Steelworks Orderly

LD232114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Today, the forces of order of the Citizens' Militia together with soldiers of the Polish People's Army restored order and calm in the Katowice steelworks. Some 2,000 employees from some departments kept in the foundry for many days by terrorists from the former Solidarity works committee have left for home. Many metal workers managed to flee the works earlier. No one was hurt during the action by the forces of order. Most of the provocateurs and organizers of the work boycott in the Katowice steelworks have been apprehended. The search for some of them is still in progress in the works. The investigation continues.

Wojtecki Views Grain Supply

LD241126 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Interview with Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, conducted by reporter Zbigniew Cyranowicz; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Cyranowicz] Despite martial law I would like to talk about the future of Polish agriculture, at any rate about its nearest future. Let us take 'compulsory sale.' This phrase has made farmers worried.

[Wojtecki] I think that irrespective of the state in which we live and manage the economy today, there is no need, at present at any rate, to introduce compulsory supplies of agricultural products. But, of course, it will depend on farmers themselves whether such a decision will be made.

[Cyranowicz] That is, it will depend on whether they will be fulfilling their contracts. For the time being the deliveries are being made quite well. I mean, for example, procurement of livestock.

[Wojtecki] Yes. We purchased over 7,000 tons of meat yesterday. The demand is enormous. I hope that today and tomorrow some more livestock will reach procurement points since it is only then that we will be able to meet ration coupons.

[Cyranowicz] The procurement of grain is going less well, is it not?

[Wojtecki] Yes. We have instructed voivodas to execute all grain contracts by 15 February. They amount to about 1 million tons, which means that farmers are behind with deliveries arising out of purchasing contracts by 1 million tons of grain. The reason why we attach so much importance to purchasing this quantity of grain by 15 February is simply that if we do not purchase about 1 million tons by 15 February and if there are considerable difficulties with the import of grain -- and they are considerable at the moment -- we know that the grain which we have purchased abroad on credit is not being delivered at times previously agreed -- then there might be difficulties with ensuring sufficient supplies of bread and flour products for the population. This will perhaps occur as late as March, but it is necessary to make preparations for this and to secure the right quantities of grain.

I would like to add something here. Farmers who have concluded contracts with the government might say: What about those who have not concluded contracts? You make us account for deliveries, but a large group of farmers have not concluded contracts for grain. Well, I think that those farmers who have not concluded grain contracts will deliver grain in February and March in order to meet all the requirements which arise out of the need to produce flour for bread, and so on.

Strikes in Lublin

LD231828 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1746 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Since the state of emergency was introduced on 13 December we have been unable to receive any information from Radom and Lublin in the southeastern part of the country, since the towns have been surrounded by the military and constantly cut off from the outside world. The interpretation is that resistance is strong in these two towns and today we received the first reports on strikes in Lublin. We have received three different Solidarity strike bulletins addressed to the population in Lublin calling for support and aid to the strikers. One of the leaflets, dated 16 December -- exactly 1 week ago -- says that 4,000 workers are occupying a factory in Lublin and that the strikers have contacts with other plants in the region.

Rail Employees Report 20 Dec

LD201600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the large snowfalls, the management of the Silesian State Railways District [DOKP] in Katowice calls on all its own employees and those in workplaces other then the Polish State Railways picked for the winter operation to report immediately at selected DOKP organizational units.

Silesia Loads Coal

LD192254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday, miners extracted 550,602 tons of coal. The railwaymen of the Silesian District State Railways Directorate [DDKP] sent more than 417,000 tons of this fuel to customers. Coal cars are being supplied more reguarly to Silesia; the railwaymen were therefore able to ensure that coalmines had full car coverage today for loading the coal. Today, it is planned to transport more than 419,000 tons.

Swiss Aid Stopped by CSSR

LD231610 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Waidhaus, 23 Dec (DPA) -- A consignment with aid goods for Poland was turned away by CSSR border officials on Wednesday at the German-Czechoslovak Waidhaus/Rozvadov border crossing point. The Bavarian Border Police stated that two Swiss from Geneva with the necessary entry and transport visas were refused entry, the reasons given being that despite having visas they could not enter Poland because of the present state of affairs. The two men were transporting aid goods for the Evangelical Church. When consultation with the Polish Embassy in Geneva brought no success, the consignment made a detour via the GDR.

Dutch Aid Delayed

LD181000 Hamburg DPA in German 0831 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Helmstedt, 18 Dec (DPA) -- A Dutch convoy of 111 trucks carrying aid has been held up for 36 hours in Poznan by Polish military personnel. This was reported by drivers in the convoy on their return last night at the Helmstedt motorway checkpoint. The trucks, which had started out from Utrecht on Sunday, were prevented from continuing their journey by Polish soldiers -- without a reason being given -- from Tuesday morning to Wednesday evening, according to the reports. The drivers therefore had to spend the night in their trucks. The Dutch drivers reported a "timidity and unconcealed fear on the part of the Polish population." The drivers did not notice any intimidation of the population by the military.

The Dutch convoy had taken aid to the value of nearly DM 8 million to Poznan and other places. After the return of the first 30 trucks last night, the others are expected in the course of the weekend.

PARTY, PLANT WORKERS INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENTS

LD182312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Interview with (Jan Szewczyk), first secretary of the PZPR works committee in the "Warsaw-south" construction enterprise, and (Tadeusz Harwik), first secretary of the basic party organization in an unidentified radio factory, by Jozef Sobieski, who is not further identified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Sobieski] It has been several days since the introduction of martial law. What is your party organization doing in these difficult days?

[Szewczyk] We are doing what we can to tone down the lines of division in the work force. The main thing is to stop people with exremist views from taking the floor today, from creating additional tensions; to dampen every kind of flashpoint. Apart from that, we want to show our collegues at work what work and worker solidarity actually are. For that reason our activities at the moment are aimed at helping the plant administration to take over an important part of the activity of the trade unions suspended at this point. In addition, we are trying to provide honest, up-to-date information, as comprehensive as possible. Moreover, we are helping the administration [words indistinct] in managing the plant, in keeping the peace. We believe that if we succeed in protecting the plant from tension of this type, then nothing will threaten our workers.

[Harwik] We go to the district PZPR committee headquarters in Mokotow every day. We get up-to-date information about what is happening throughout Poland, in Warsaw, and here in Mokotow. The discussions are sometimes very hard-hitting here and marked by an overwhelming seriousness. To put it simply, we don't just want to know what is happening. We want to have some sort of influence over it in the sense that if we (?discover) irregularities or errors, then we immediately give the sign and expect those errors to be eliminated.

[Sobieski] Today I overheard a discussion, a conversation, on the tragedy in the Wujek mine. How did the Mokotow workers, your plant in particular, receive the news yesterday about that incident?

[Szewcztk] [Word indistinct] I think that we all received it with great sadness. We think it could have been avoided. It is simply a question of society's commonsense. We must all realize that there is a state of martial law, that everyone, regardless of affiliation to an organization, of belief, or world outlook, is subject to the same laws. It is a question of the future of the whole country, of the Polish nation. I think it is everyone's duty at present to remember this and to not let himself be provoked by people (?who think differently).

We believe that these events could have been averted -- averted in the sense that workers throughout the country ought to eliminate irresponsible people, people who may bring about a national disaster.

[Sobieski] One more thing. Varsovians awaited 17 December with Alarm. So did party members. As you know, a demonstration was planned in the city center. Fortunately, no disturbances occured in the streets of Warsaw.

[Szewcztj] Varsovians simply showed a certain maturity. They approached matters in a very serious and cautious way, and they deserve thanks. In Warsaw in particular, there has been success in avoiding confrontations, which benefit no one and are unnecessary. I am not sure that Warsaw's past was not without serious influence on this attitude among the people.

GDANSK PZPR MEETS ON CONSOLIDATION TASK

LD232148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] As reported by our correspondent, a conference of the voivodship party aktiv took place in Gdansk under the chairmanship of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Tadeusz Fiszbach. The conference dealt with the aims and methods of party activities during the period of martial law, as well as measures aimed at the consolidation of the ranks of the party. The situation in Gdansk Voivodship, Tadeusz Fiszbach said, is a complex one. In order to be able to tackle this situation it is necessary to act in a decisive manner, but also prudently.

Of essential importance for the normalization of the situation will be the days following the coming festivities, when the tricity shipyards will successively resume work. Therefore, the efforts of the management of these enterprises and their party organizations are already being concentrated on preparing optimum conditions for the resumption of work. What is at stake, above all, is the organization of the required scale of production activities and the consolidation of people who are at variance with each other. Speakers in the discussion now and again returned to the dramatic events which occurred in Gdansk last week. Attention was drawn to the part played in these events by organized strong-arm gangs which tried to provoke the worst possible developments. The participants in the discussion emphasized the complexity of the situation in which the party has to act and pointed out that the process of positive changes which took place in our country after August 1980 cannot be stopped.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS

Lech Walesa Remains 'Key Man'

NC231859 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 23 Dec 81

[By Jacques Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Still under house arrest, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa remains for the authorities the key man in the Polish crisis as the church, under Vatican auspices, seeks new conciliatory dialogue with the state.

Negotiations between Mr Walesa and the authorities have got nowhere in 10 days but despite the background of continuing resistance to the state of siege, the authorities maintain that there is room for the independent trade union federaion once social turmoil has calmed.

Numerous tracts and posters, some placed over official stickers, prove that Solidarity is far from dead, that the hopes of thousands to see its existence within a tightly-organised communist system are not yet dashed.

The main condition is that Mr Walesa and his colleagues keep to the letter of the statutes and agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie signed between Solidarity and the authorities to end the strikes of summer 1980 in the Baltic and the south-western mining centre of Silesia.

In essence this means -- trade union activity, but no politics.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said this week in a press conference: "We want to reactivate Solidarity when the situation permits, and it will be reactivated as a trade union if that is the wish of its members."

Mr Urban admitted that the process begun in the workers' movement of the summer of 1980 is "irreversible."

There will be independent and self-managed trades unions, just as there will be the reforms inaugurated with the Gdansk agreements -- in the economy, self-management of enterprises and the extension of democratic freedom, Mr Urban said.

According to sources with close access to the military regime, Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski is determined that the country keeps a place within its socialist system for a trades union organisation like Solidarity.

The church comes into the reckoning in that it reportedly agrees with the theory that certain intellectuals deviated Solidarity from the line traced by the Gdansk agreements.

The church is therefore ready, in exchange for some concrete gestures from the military authorities, to back the idea of the creation of a trades union council led by Mr Walesa.

Such a council would keep clear of the influences of dissident movements and limit itself to the defence of the workers, acting in the spirit of Christian socialism, the church considers.

It would operate within the constitution and be a prime mover for the reforms so needed by the country.

But Solidarity's 10 million members, still in a state of shock from the events of the past two weeks, will have to be convinced, as will Lech Walesa.

Yet according to sources close to Gen Jaruzelski, Mr Walesa remains the key to the situation, and that no solution to the current crisis will be achieved without him. The authorities believe the plan for a trades union council is viable and not a denial of all that Solidarity has achieved in the past 18 months.

What has to be avoided, sources say, is an extension of the state of siege, which released all the animosity against Solidarity from those circles opposing reform. An extension would create a situation of no return, eliminating all hope of compromise between Solidarity and the authorities.

The church meanwhile is proving itself more than reserved as it awaits signs of good faith from the authorities, in particular the release of large numbers of those arrested.

The mystery surrounding the activities of papal envoy Luigi Poggi, who arrived here on Sunday, could indicate that dialogue between church and state may be reactivated. This theory is backed by the just-ended visit to Rome of Polish Church Nuncio Bronislaw Dabrowski.

Official Urges Cooperation

LD232042 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] We have received an appeal from Tadusz Sowa, deputy chairman of Solidarity, Rzeszow region, to members of this union. Tadeusz Sowa writes, among other things: I appeal to all activists and members of the NSZZ Solidarity Union, which has had its activities suspended, that they desist from all protest and propaganda actions. From our understanding of the seriousness of the situation and with a sense of civic duty, we should all make an effort to normalize our daily life as quickly as possible. Let us put aside all strife, disputes and whatever divides us. Let us exhibit much understanding for the need of solid work. May cool minds which view life in a realistic manner begin to guide us and not hot hearts. Let us give deep thought to our previous activities and the previous attitudes of certain activists of our union. Let us reflect on which of them behaved in a concrete and loyal manner and acted solely for the implementation of statutory aims. We must realize that certain people had covert aims behind their activities. It was the implementation of these aims that had a decisive influence on the difficult situation that came about in the country and consequently on the introduction of martial law. This is why I appeal yet again to everyone for prudence and common sense so that we never again have to experience such difficult days.

Silesian Official's Statement

LD231444 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The party daily, TRYBUNA LUDU continues its series presenting behind the scenes actions of the Solidarity trade union.

It publishes part of a statement made by Jerzy Piorkowski, an organizer of protests and strikes in August 1980 and chairman of the lower Silesian (?founding) committee of the Solidarity union. I never though that Solidarity, which evolved from the protest of the working class, would be taken over by people who wanted to turn it into an opposition party, said Mr Piorkowski. I am sad and bitter to say this, but this is not how I imagined a workers' union.

Those words, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU, reflect the personal tragedy of Piorkowski and many other people like him who put their hearts and minds into creating a trade union an independent and self-governed union that would protect workers' rights. When the historic social agreements were signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie many workers saw Solidarity as a constructive force that would speed up the process of renewal, restructure the economy and bring about social transformations. The union was to be active not in the negative sense, not in order to challenge the existing system, weaken the state, make economic management impossible, but to realize the needs and aspirations of working people in a socialist state.

Spokesman Pledges Nonviolence

PM231711 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil 16 December interview in Brussels with Stefan Trzcinski, spokesman for Solidarity's Warsaw section: "Poland Next Door"]

[Text] "The coup d'etat took place too soon and in an unexpected manner. We were sure that it would happen, but we were wrong about two details. First, we expected it after the new year. We really did not expect the military to decide to give the Poles such a Christmas gift. Those of our leaders who would have had to sleep away from home already knew where their 'secondary residences' were. Unfortunately, Jaruzelski took us by surprise. But then we prepared for a state of emergency and now for the first time martial law has been decreed in Poland. Nevertheless, events in Poland have only just begun...."

Stefan Trzcinski left Poland a few days before the coup for a private visit to Sweden. He was deputy spokesman for Solidarity's Warsaw section. Chance, which so often shapes journalists' "careers," made him a spokesman for Solidarity, period.

It is in this capacity that he is in Brussels to attend a meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The confederation immediately denounced the Warsaw coup and has already lodged a complaint against the Polish Government with the International Labor Office in Geneva. Mr Trazcinski's report will form the basis of a long-term program. He spoke to LE SOIR on Wednesday evening.

[Question] Should help be given to the military's Poland?

[Answer] Poland and the military are not the same thing. The Poles must be helped to survive the winter by sending them parcels of food, medical supplies, and so forth; but it is essential to ensure that these parcels are distributed under the supervision of either the church or representatives of the international philanthropic organizations.

On the other hand, all aid to the Polish Government must stop, because it would be tantamount to support for the dictatorship and because, as has happened before with EEC supplies, it would go directly to army stores. The stocks thus accumulated are now being used to provide a sudden "abundance" in the shops. Until the day of the "coup," ration tickets could be exchanged for only 30-50 percent of their face value; now there is an apparent surplus....

[Question] Our statesmen pretend that it is a "Polish domestic matter."

[Answer] They are wrong. It is reminiscent of Munich. The imprisonment of 35,000 people is no domestic matter. Look at the map: Poland is right next door.

Not only would a coup have been impossible without the Soviets, but above all a Poland occupied by the military will never cease to be a hotbed of instability in Europe. That concerns you. The Chilean troops in 1973 wore national uniforms too.

[Question] How can we help you?

[Answer] Morally, but resolutely and worthily. You are not being asked to die for Gdansk....

[Question] Will the Poles die for Gdansk?

[Answer] No, Solidarity is a nonviolent movement; our members will not go out into the streets and will certainly not use weapons. We will undoubtedly be beaten in assaults on the factories occupied by the strikers, but our resistance will never be armed.... I tell you this on the anniversary of the 1970 Gdansk massacre: No more blood must flow in Poland. If the police open fire, it will be without motive, on unarmed and innocent people, and as criminal as the "coup" itself....

[Question] What is Solidarity worth without Walesa and its leaders?

[Answer] We believe that Walesa is in prison, like the other leaders, though held separately; he is free neither in what he says nor in his movements. But you cannot arrest 10 million Solidarity members. New leaders are emerging everywhere. In our country there are no men of providence or irreplaceable men, and circumstances create heroes.

[Question] What about the future?

[Answer] After the shock, the resistance will organize. We are used to occupations. The tanks will not force us to work properly. In 1981 strikes in Poland caused losses of 7 hours per worker on the average, while idleness for technical reasons [chomage technique] caused a loss of 70 hours per worker. So you can see what "reserves" we have available.... In 30 years of communist rule we have rebelled five times and the government has always yielded. It will yield again.

[Question] Would you accept Jaruzelski? What about the Soviets?

[Answer] Jaruzelski has lost all credibility. Nevertheless, we must negotiate with the enemy. It is now only of secondary importance who is on the other side. First it is necessary to release the hostages, restabilize the country; then we will see who bears the responsibility. The generals' order will not prevail in Warsaw.

BISHOP OF WARSAW, POPE CONCLUDE VATICAN TALKS

NC231919 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Bishop Bronislav Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopal Conference, left Rome at 17:30 local time (16:30 GMT) aboard a Polish LOT Airline flight after two-day talks with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

The flight was delayed by fog over Turin where a stopover had been scheduled to pick up 35 stranded Poles.

Nothing has leaked out on the instructions the bishop will take home. "The role of the Polish church", he said at the airport, "is to work for a renewal of dialogue." Reports earlier today said the Polish Church had set up a "social council" whose initial job would be to hold talks with the Polish Communist Party's Politburo. As he boarded the Warsaw-bound plane, Bishop Dabrowski told reporters that Papal Evnoy Luigi Poggi was expected in Rome tomorrow after a four-day visit to Poland.

UK TRAVELERS REPORT SITUATION IN POLAND 23 DEC

LD232008 LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1946 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Passengers arriving at London's Heathrow Airport from Warsaw tonight told of Poland's Christmas terror - women beaten with truncheons, families afraid to open their doors in case their sons are dragged away and "utter and hopeless misery."

An English woman, Mrs Sue Szenozielorz from Kentish Town, North London said: "I wouldn't dare go out of doors, but my father-in-law saw soldiers shooting at people and beating women with long truncheons. It is terrible. At 10 PM everyone has to be indoors and they can't go out again until 6 AM. Young boys are being taken off to the army and the food situation is terrifying. You just eat what you can get hold of - anything."

Another woman, in tears, said: "People are just terrified for their lives. If you don't answer the door, the military bang and bang until you do, but families with young sons are afraid to open up because they know that boys are being dragged away to the army. There is overwhelming despair. Every few yards there are army checkpoints."

Mr Wilfrid Donnelly, who has been working at a factory in Swindica, said: "There are about 80,000 Russian soldiers in Poland and near where I worked there was a massive Soviet barracks filled with troops. When the trouble started I went to work only to find that the factory was closed by a strike, but then Solidarity was utterly crushed."

An English art historian, who has been working in Poland for two years, said: "I had close contact with the underground. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has not had a heart attack - he is being held under house arrest. "Most people, although they are patriots, want to leave the country. The feeling is one of total pessimism, complete, no hope. I saw one man arrested and there are troops everywhere. In the north of the country, prisoners are being kept in open tents. If nothing else, the West could insist on humane conditions for all prisoners."

But in the midst of the family reunions one man was left red-eyed at the Heathrow customs exit. "As far as I am concerned Christamas is cancelled," said Mr Dudley Piggott, of Farnborough, Hants, who has been waiting at the airport for six days for his Polish wife, Anna. "We married in February when we were both living in Poland," he said. In April I got a job in the Middle East and I tried to get back to Anna when the trouble started, but was refused permission to enter Poland. I sent a message via someone who was flying to her village asking her to come to London, but she hasn't arrived. Now I shall have to go on with the vigil right through Christmas."

CZYREK REJECTS EEC STATEMENT ON POLAND

LD232152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Poland's foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, today rejected the statement by the 10 EEC member states which condemns the alleged serious violation of civil and human rights in Poland. The minister said that this position was based on an erroneous appreciation of the situation.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROPOSES LCY PRESIDENT BE ABOLISHED

LD231748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- All prerogative powers of president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), the function exercised by Josip Broz Tito until his death in May 1980, will be transferred to the LCY Central Committee.

This proposal was discussed today by members of the LCY Central Committee as part of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress scheduled for June next year. Only the congress is authorised to make changes in the LCY statute.

The Central Committee members proposed, among other things, the abolition of the function of president of the LCY and giving greater powers to the function of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, a solution adopted after Tito's death. Practice has shown that this solution corresponds with the collective work and decision-making of the executive body of the LCY Central Committee, the highest LCY organ between two congresses.

According to today's proposals, the congress will further promote the strengthening of democratic centralism as the basic principle of the activity and unity of the LCY.

The principle of democratic centralism, which means making decisions through democratic discussion and the obligation of all to respect the majority decision, has been applied within the LCY since its establishment.

In today's debate the Central Committee members paid special attention to basic LCY organisations which number about 60,000. It is necessary to ensure their much greater influence on the decision-making by the higher LCY organs, they said.

At present, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has some 2.1 million members.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 23 DEC POLAND SPEECH REPORTED

LD241134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan has said that the United States will take adequate economic sanctions against Poland if the state of emergency is not lifted soon. He also warned Moscow of the possibility of "concrete political and economic measures" against the Soviet Union. However, he did not specify that concrete measures would be used, but said that they will be resorted to due to "pressure exerted by the Soviet Union on the Polish Government."

In his televised Christmas address, the U.S. President announced that, in his letter to General Jaruzelski he pointed out "serious consequences if the Polish Government continues to use violence against its populace."

President Reagan cited the following economic santions against Poland: the continuation of restrictions on agricultural exports to Poland, the suspension of Polish civil aviation privileges in the United States, the suspension of the right of Poland's fishing fleet to operate in U.S. waters, and proposing to the U.S. allies a restriction of exports of high technology to Poland.

The U.S. President also claimed that the December proclamation of the state of emergency in Poland was received in the Soviet Union as early as September.

Reagan said that he had asked President Brezhnev in a letter to "allow restoration of rights in Poland" and informed him also in the same letter that, "if this repression continues, the United States will have no choice but to take concrete political and economic measures affecting our relationship."